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CANADA'S WAR RECORD

Revised to October 1, 1941

Going to War

"King George VI of England did not ask us to declare war for him: we asked King George VI of Canada to declare war for us."

*L. W. Brockington, Official Recorder
of Canada's War Effort*

Canada entered the war after full and free debate and entirely of her own volition on September 10, 1939.

Fighting Men

"They are too near to be great but our children will understand when and how our fate was changed and by whose hand."

*From a tribute to the Canadian Corps, 1914-18,
carved in the Memorial Chamber, Parliament
Buildings, Ottawa.*

Sailors, soldiers and airmen over-seas..... More than 100,000

Sailors, soldiers and airmen voluntarily enlisted for service anywhere and at present in Canada, in Canadian waters or in North American outposts..... About 238,000

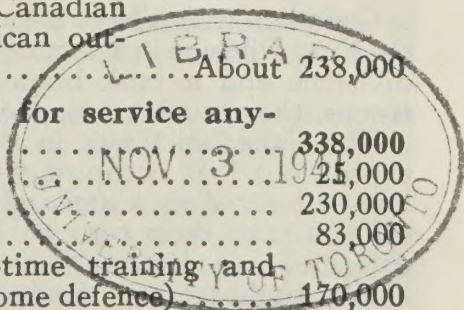
Total voluntarily enlisted for service anywhere..... 338,000

Navy..... 25,000

Army..... 230,000

Air Force..... 83,000

Reserve Army (given part-time training and liable to be called out for home defence)..... 170,000



Dead or Missing (to September 20, 1941).....	1,553
Navy.....	401
Army.....	442
Air Force.....	710
Wounded (to September 20, 1941).....	346
Navy.....	63
Army.....	151
Air Force.....	132

The total population of Canada is less than 12,000,000. Canada's 338,000 enlisted for service anywhere would be equivalent, in terms of population, to a strength of about 3,500,000 in the armed forces of the United States.

Canada drafts men aged 21 to 24, who have not joined one of the active armed forces, for full-time home defence duties with the Active Army. Of the 23,000 who, by September, had gone to camp for four months' preliminary training, a large number have volunteered for active service anywhere. Those who do not volunteer are posted to home defence units.

At Sea

"Seek out and engage the enemy."

Naval Standing Order

The Royal Canadian Navy has been in action since the outbreak of war, protecting the Dominion's coasts, convoying Canadian and American supplies out of port and on the Atlantic, and working side by side with British ships in the waters around the British Isles and in other parts of the seven seas.

The Navy has assisted in convoying ships carrying more than 35,000,000 tons of supplies, sunk enemy submarines, effected rescues at sea, captured several enemy vessels and caused others to be scuttled. It has lost five ships.

Canada's sailors man nearly 300 vessels—merchant cruisers, destroyers, corvettes, minesweepers, converted yachts, and patrol craft. By March of next year 400 Canadian ships will be engaged in the war at sea.

On Land

"The Canadian Corps is a dagger pointed at the heart of Berlin."

Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton,

Commander of the Canadian Corps in Britain

Canadian troops have been in Britain since the arrival of the First Division in December, 1939. Now there are three divisions and a tank brigade overseas. With auxiliary troops, they number scores of thousands of men.

The Canadian Corps in Britain, apart from occasional expeditions, has occupied vital sectors in Britain's front line and acted as a striking force in reserve. Canadian soldiers take their turn on coastal duty, work on coast defences, maintain communications, dispose of unexploded bombs, build strategic roads and help to exploit the timber

resources of the British Isles. On September 4, 1941, Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, said of the Canadian Corps, "There they stand, and there they have stood through the whole of the critical period of the last fifteen months—at the very point where they would be the first to be hurled into a counter-stroke against an invader."

Before the end of this year the Canadian Army overseas will be reinforced by the Fifth (Armoured) Division. With the Sixth Division now being mobilized, the Canadian Army will soon have the greatest divisional strength in its history.

Nearly 10,000 American volunteers are serving in the Canadian Army.

In the Air

"Per ardua ad astra."

Royal Canadian Air Force Motto

Canadian airmen have been engaged in combat since the outbreak of war. Many had joined the R.A.F. before war broke out. Since early in 1940, R.C.A.F. squadrons have been operating in Britain, and for more than a year the output of the Air Training Plan has been swelling the ranks of Canadians in both the R.A.F. and the R.C.A.F. overseas.

The number of dead and missing in the R.C.A.F. increased from 549 to 710 in the month between August 22 and September 20. This gives some idea of the increasing rate at which Canadian pilots, gunners and observers are reaching the battlefronts. They are now fighting over Britain, over Europe, in the Mediterranean area and over Russia. By the end of this year the number of trained Canadian airmen overseas will be equal to a division of infantry.

Canadian ground crews are operating in Britain, and soon most Canadian squadrons will be serviced by Canadian mechanics. About a thousand radio technicians have for some time been assisting the R.A.F. in detecting hostile aircraft and 2,500 more such technicians will go overseas this year. A third class is now being trained in Canada.

The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, first announced in December, 1939, has expanded very rapidly to keep pace with the urgent demands of the war. Originally to cost \$600,000,000 for three years, it is now expected to run to \$824,000,000 in the same period; while 83 schools were first called for, 91 are now in operation; the plan which was to have been going "full blast" by March 31, 1942, has now virtually been completed—seven months ahead of schedule; air crew are being turned out at about twice the rate originally planned. The Plan now operates 131 establishments of all kinds and about 100 air fields. Air Minister Power announced on September 30, that the number of airdromes and schools is to be almost doubled.

The R.C.A.F. provides 80% of the pilots, gunners and observers being trained under the Plan. Of these about 8% are American volunteers. Others come from Australia, New Zealand and from Britain. In the past year a considerable number of British training schools have been transferred to Canada.

Enlistment of volunteers for the R.C.A.F. is accelerating. About 16,000 were taken on in September—an increase of 24% in total strength.

Canada:

Arsenal and Storehouse

“Inventiveness and thoroughness in the supply of materials will win this war.”

Lt.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton.

Two years ago Canada was incapable of equipping an infantry division; to-day she can do it in six weeks. Two years ago the Dominion imported most of what little war equipment she had; to-day she exports war equipment to every battlefield in the world—Britain, the Middle East, China, Russia—and to British Dominions and the United States.

The following is a list of the war equipment Canada is now manufacturing:

Ships

Cargo boats
Minesweepers
Corvettes
Motor torpedo boats
Patrol boats
Small boats

Guns

25-pounders
Bofors anti-aircraft guns
3.7 anti-aircraft guns
Anti-tank guns
Two-inch mortars
Three-inch mortars
Bren machine guns
Browning machine guns
Boys anti-tank rifles
Lee-Enfield rifles

Ammunition

Shells (complete)—22 types
Bullets (complete)—several types
500-pound bombs
Depth charges
Anti-tank mines
Rifle grenades

Chemicals and Explosives

Chemicals—12 types
Explosives—8 types

Planes

13 types including:
Harvard trainers
Avro-Anson trainers
Hurricane fighters
Catalina Flying boats

Tanks

Cruiser tanks
Infantry tanks

Vehicles

Universal Carriers
Field Artillery Tractors
Trucks, etc.

Miscellaneous

Uniforms, boots, etc.
Personal equipment
Bomb throwers
Instruments
Radiolocators
Gas masks
Parachutes
Minesweeping gear
Naval stores

Here are some typical costs in round figures:

Cargo boat.....	\$1,750,000
Corvette.....	550,000
Catalina flying boat.....	100,000
Cruiser tank.....	100,000
Hurricane fighter.....	25,000
25-pounder gun and carriage.....	25,000
Bren gun.....	325
Depth charge.....	75

Articles on order include naval and land guns and mountings, some of which are in production, armoured scout cars, small arms, predictors for anti-aircraft guns and certain secret weapons.

Canada exports to Britain, the United States and other countries large quantities of the raw materials in which she is so rich—timber, and nickel, aluminum and many other metals and minerals. Food, too, she produces, and to Britain she has sent large quantities of wheat, flour, bacon, cheese, eggs, canned goods and other foodstuffs.

Aid to Britain

*"Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall shock them."* *Shakespeare*

Canada, as Britain's ally, has sent more than 100,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen overseas. These troops are equipped and maintained at the Dominion's expense, with the exception of service craft for the Air Force, which are provided by Britain as part of her contribution to the Air Training Plan.

Most of the equipment and supplies sent from Canada to Britain are "lease-lent" by the Canadian people. Of \$1,155,000,000 Britain needed to pay for Canadian supplies up to August 31 of this year, Canada provided \$905,000,000 mainly by accumulating Sterling balances—i.e. lending Britain money. In the present fiscal year Canadians will raise at least \$900,000,000 to finance British purchases in Canada.

To help Britain to "deliver the goods" to Canada, the Dominion has materially reduced tariffs on imports from Britain.

Canada has put tankers and other ships at Britain's disposal. British ships are repaired and supplied in Canadian ports.

Canada has taken charge of a considerable number of prisoners of war. This partially relieves Britain of an arduous responsibility.

More than 6,000 British children have been given homes in Canada for the duration. Canadian homes are prepared to accommodate at least 100,000.

Canadian citizens have voluntarily contributed several millions of dollars to provide money and comforts for the victims of enemy bombing in Britain, for Canadian troops overseas, and to purchase planes and other war equipment.

Blankets, clothing, food, mobile kitchens, first aid supplies and ambulances have been provided, and Canadian volunteers have been active in many centres in administering these services. There are several Canadian hospitals in Britain staffed by Canadian doctors and nurses.

Since January 1, 1941, Canadians have given 18,700 blood donations for serum being shipped to Britain.

The Canadian Red Cross sends some 15,000 parcels a week to British, Canadian and Australian prisoners of war. About 400,000 parcels have been shipped since the outbreak of war. Each parcel costs about \$2.50. The Australian Red Cross pays for boxes going to Australian prisoners.

Several prominent Canadians hold important posts in Britain's civilian war staff, and thousands of others are rendering valuable service in a variety of capacities.

Canada and Western Hemisphere Defence

"Remoteness from the immediate scene of conflict has ceased to be a safeguard for men and nations that cherish their freedom."

Prime Minister Mackenzie King

"The war is approaching the brink of the western hemisphere itself. It is coming very close to home."

President Roosevelt.

When Canada went to war two years ago she took immediate steps to ensure the defence of her territory and, subsequently of key points in the western hemisphere. Since the Ogdensburg Agreement of August, 1940, these defensive measures have been co-ordinated with those undertaken by the United States and the two countries have now worked out joint plans for the defence of their part of the western hemisphere. Both Canadian coasts are constantly guarded by large concentrations of troops and by coastal and anti-aircraft guns located at strategic points, as well as by naval and air patrols operating along 2,000 miles of coast line and far out to sea. In the west Canada is building a string of staging airdromes so that military planes from both Canadian and United States centres can be moved into northern British Columbia and Alaska without delay. In the east, United States troops have replaced Canadian forces in Iceland, and they have joined Canadian troops in Newfoundland where the two countries are building extensive defence facilities. Canada and the United States are in full agreement concerning defence measures in Greenland. Both United States and Canadian troops stand guard in the West Indies.

Civilian defence and A.R.P. units are organized in many parts of Canada and blackout practices have been held in several cities. The Army and the Royal Canadian

Mounted Police guard vital points and operate to prevent fifth column activities and sabotage.

Canada and the United States are co-operating in the production of war materials for the nations actively resisting aggression and for the defence of this hemisphere. Since going to war Canada has bought increasingly large quantities of war supplies from the United States. In the present fiscal year her total imports from the United States will be about twice as great as in 1938. At the same time the United States has increased her purchases of certain Canadian materials vital to defence. Since the Hyde Park Agreement of April, 1941, this interchange of defence supplies has been increased: with Canada's war industry turning out substantial quantities of both war equipment and essential raw materials, each country is concentrating on the production of the defence articles it is geared to produce best and most quickly.

Canada is not obtaining supplies under the lend-lease plan. She pays cash for purchases in the United States on her own account.

Co-operation between the United States and Canada in all economic matters important to defence is now being worked out. Among such matters are Canada's shortage of United States dollars (because she buys more in the United States than the United States buys in Canada), raw material supply, priorities, prices, shipping, export control, and civilian consumption restrictions. The Material Co-ordination Committee and the Joint Economic Committees of Canada and the United States are the most important agencies dealing with such problems.

The Home Front

"Our soldiers, sailors and airmen must be able to feel that they have the collective effort of the nation behind them."

Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice

Canadians now pay three times as much in taxes as they did before the war. Five times as many people pay income taxes, which have been sharply raised, and taxes on goods and services have been increased and extended to cover a wide variety of commodities from soft drinks to travel fares. Business income is subject to a minimum tax of 40%, and 79½% of all "excess profits" are taken by the Government.

Since the outbreak of war Canadians have loaned the Government nearly \$1,500,000,000 in return for war bonds and savings certificates. In terms of the relative national incomes of Canada and the United States, this sum is the equivalent of about \$23,000,000,000.

This fiscal year the Canadian Government is spending about \$2,800,000,000 for war and ordinary purposes. Of this amount about 83% is for war and would be equivalent to an expenditure in the United States of about

\$35,000,000,000 for defence and lend-lease aid to Britain in a single year. Forty cents out of every dollar earned in Canada is required to support the war. Canada's war expenditure in the present fiscal year will amount to considerably more than the total spent for war during the whole of the last great war.

To provide comforts and conveniences for the armed forces and to support a variety of war charities, Canadians have so far voluntarily contributed more than \$25,000,000. Soon they will be asked for further contributions totalling \$17,000,000.

Here are some other effects of the war on Canadian civilians. They—

- face a 12.8% rise in the cost of living since the outbreak of war
- can get no new models in automobiles, radios, etc., till the end of the war
- will have less than half as many new automobiles on the market in 1942
- can get only limited supplies for “non-essential” purposes of machine tools and of essential materials such as iron, steel, aluminum, nickel, zinc, copper, tin, silk, and rubber
- have had domestic production of radios, stoves, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and washing machines reduced by 25%
- cannot buy gasoline or motor oil on Sundays or between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. on week days and have had their gasoline supply cut 20%
- can erect no new building or additions costing more than a fixed amount unless they are approved as necessary
- have been asked to eat less of certain foods in order that more may be sent to Britain
- are being urged to save all salvable waste material and to conserve perishable foodstuffs.

In order that war materials and equipment may be bought from the United States in increasing quantities, they can purchase only a few “non-essential” products from the United States, cannot get funds to travel in the United States (except for urgent reasons), cannot hold foreign exchange, and cannot export capital.

This leaflet is a condensed version of a 75-page booklet entitled “Canada at War”. Both are revised and issued monthly. Copies of either of these publications may be obtained by writing to the Director of Public Information, Ottawa, Canada.

Issued by the Director of Public Information, Ottawa, under authority of the Hon. J. T. Thorson, Minister of National War Services.